The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1871. NO. 10.

FOREIGN.

Depopulation of the Island of Tagalonda.

QUEEN VICTORIA SERIOUSLY ILL.

Continued Excitement at Londonderry Over the Riot.

SECOND BATTLE WITH THE COREANS.

Attitude of Russia in the Franco-Prussian War.

HORRORS OF THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Advices from Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition.

Malay Archipelago.

AN ISLAND DEPOPULATED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dreadful calamity has visited the small island of Tagalonda, in the Malay Archipelago, about fifty miles northeast of the Island of Celebes. An outburst of the volcano Ruwang was accompanied by a convulsion of the sea, and a wave forty yards in height swept all human beings, cattle, and horses from the island. The number of persons who perished is stated at 416.

Great Britain.

QUEEN VICTORIA INDISPOSED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Her Majesty, the Queen, is now confined to her room. Physicians are in constant attendance. Her sudden indisposition causes much anxiety in the royal household.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons, this evening, there was a lively debate upon army matters.

Italy.

Spain.

A RAILROAD DISASTER.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—An express train from Barcelona to Madrid dashed into a standing train which contained Serrano and a number of officers. The shock was terrible. Serrano was slightly hurt, and many others were wounded, but nobody was killed.

Jutland.

France.

Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—News by the steamer from Japan report all quiet in Japan.

A tremendous typhoon did great damage at Moji.

Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Bismark has gone to Gastein, to attend the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

Portugal.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—The United States frigate Franklin and United States steam sloop-of-war Plymouth have sailed for New York.

Denmark.

West Indies.

Corea.

Russia.

Persia.

WASHINGTON.

Denial of the Statement that the Ohio Clerks will be Assessed for Political Purposes.

THE REVENUE BUREAU VACANCY.

Probable Large Increase in the Distillation from Grain.

SECOND TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Death of Mrs. Mary Chase Barney.

ASSESSMENT OF OHIO CLERKS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The announcement, in these despatches, that the Ohio Executive Committee intends to send circulars to the Ohio clerks here, requesting contributions of one per cent of salaries, was made on the authority of N. Gray, acting Chairman. At a meeting of a political association of Ohio clerks, Mr. Gray announced that the Committee intended to make such a call, and, thereupon, thirteen Collectors were appointed to receive such contributions, and their names were duly printed in the papers here. The State Executive Committee, however, denies that any such course is to be taken.

THE REVENUE VACANCY.

DISTILLATION OF SPIRITS.

ILLINOIS.

False Pretences—A Murderer Set at Liberty.

Fatal Result of a Runaway.

Lynch Law Threatened at Rockford.

Illinois Teachers' Institute.

To be Rebuilt.

KENTUCKY.

The Scott Centennial—Coal—Dr. Carl Grosse Arraigned for Murder—Charged with Perjury.

No Arrests were Made.

POLITICAL.

Jacob Thompson Subjected to the Interviewing Process.

Republican Representative Nomination in Ohio.

The Fox and Wisconsin Improvement.

DISASTER ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y.

Four Persons Killed—Fourteen Injured.

INDIANA.

The Kankakee Swindle—Arrest of Mr. Bright—Camp Meeting—Swindlers Caught.

OHIO.

Mrs. Colburn to be Arrested on Charge of Murder—Tennessee Press Association—The Sunday Question.

Progress of the Work on the Louisville Canal.

MISSOURI.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide—A Mysterious Death—Killed by a Train—Arrest of Murderers.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Death of a Prominent Politician.

The Tennessee State Tax on Lawyers Declared Unconstitutional.

Grant.

Pro and Con.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Defalcation Exposed—Death of John T. Taitt.

Twenty-one Miners Probably Killed by Fire Damp.

MINNESOTA.

A Fight with Chippewas—Riot on the Northern Pacific Road.

MICHIGAN.

The Vanderpool Trial—Assessed Valuation of the State.

Fires.

Canal Navigation.

NEW YORK.

The Stock, Gold, Money, and Breadstuffs Markets.

WHAT PLEASONTON SAYS.

Grave Apprehensions Excited by the Sanitary Condition of the City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET.

THE STOCK MARKET.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

THE GOLD MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

THE CHOLERA.

Death of Mrs. Vallandigham.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 14.

LOUISIANA.

War by the Federal Office-Holders of New Orleans upon the State Government—Shameful Conduct of United States Officers Toward the Friends of Governor Warmoth.

TAMMANY.

Something to be Remembered.

From the New York Times, Aug. 11.

A Brutal Murder—The Murderer Captured—Threatened with Hanging and Admits the Deed.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette, Aug. 12.

SUCCESSFUL INDIAN BATTLE.

Thirteen or More Warriors Killed.

The Hannibal Bridge—Testing the Structure.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

COTTON GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,

Invite the attention of Package Buyers to their line of American Cottons and Woollens.

WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

KID GLOVES.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer on Tuesday Morning, August 15, a Job Lot

COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,

Slightly damaged, at $1 per pair.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

SEELY'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS!

LADIES, REMEMBER!

NEW BOOKS.

The Best Literature of the Age.

WANTED.

FLAXSEED

WEBSTER & BAXTER.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

DISINFECTANT.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY, 86 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO FOUNDRYMEN.

EXCURSIONS.

Goodrich's Steamers.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE. Planing Mill for Sale.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARTINDALE & HAWES, Attorneys at Law, at Indianapolis.

J. L. FULTON & CO.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS & OTHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, Kankakee, Ill.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.

CHARLOTTE A. GREGG, Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE WILL OPEN SEPT.

Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, 11 Eighteenth-st.

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMIC INSTITUTE,

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH. In 6-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Paper.

TRY IT!

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH. Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA. MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY."

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 106 South Water-st., Chicago.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent, 49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

WAREHOUSING.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

UNITED STATES Warehouse Company OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $558,600

WHEAT ....1 ct per bushel per month

CORN ......1 ct per bushel per month

OATS ....3-4 ct per bushel per month

REAL ESTATE.

PARTITION SALE Of Real Estate IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Broadway, New York.

August 22d,

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

VICTOR SCALES.

VICTOR SCALE CO.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

COAL.

COAL.

OCULIST.

DR. R. B. SCHWARZBACH,

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1871.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST WESTERN COMMERCE.

The shipment of the first car-load of merchandise by bonded railroad cars to the West was chronicled in our news columns a day or two ago. The public need not expect very much from this arrangement—at least until the advent of cold weather shall close all other channels of importation. The parties interested in perpetuating the corrupt levies of New York upon the commerce of the country have been successful in all essential particulars hitherto, and, although Congress has made two attempts—the first of them utterly futile—to do something to emancipate the West from such a condition of vassalage, all has only resulted thus far in the bonding of a single freight line, which, having the monopoly of this business, will, unquestionably, be able to make much more money for itself than for our merchants by the forwarding of their goods. To get this business the bonded line will only have to reduce its fees over and above the charges for freight (including profits) to a trifle below the 5 per cent now swallowed up by New York brokers and Custom House sharks, in order to secure the business whenever the winter shall close the St. Lawrence and prevent importation by way of the lakes. Until then the bulk of our imported goods will come via Montreal, as at present—at least so long as the Canada lines shall make as good time as they now do in the delivery of goods. By those lines our merchants are able to get their goods into store in twenty-five days from Liverpool, whereas the delay in securing an appraisement and getting the goods out of the New York warehouse alone, amounts, on an average (even in the case of our largest importers, whose brokers may be said to "know the ropes,") to twelve days on each invoice—a delay which is a no less unjust imposition upon the importing business of the West than the outrageous charges and inconveniences which have long been the scandal of the New York Custom House.

By and by, however, the St. Lawrence and the lakes will be closed by ice, and our merchants will then be getting ready for their main importations of the year—those for the spring trade—which must be brought via New York. The question is whether the new bonded railway regulations are to prove any real relief from the odious burdens, amounting to a tax of 5 per cent for the benefit of New York, which have afflicted our trade heretofore. Whether or not, the announcement that one fast freight company has bonded itself for the purpose of shipping goods inland without appraisement is the harbinger of a new era in our importing business. The fact that the Collector of the Port of Chicago only received notice of such a transaction yesterday—over a year after the passage of the act, and not until after our merchants had begun to bring their goods by the Canadian route—is conclusive evidence that the relief to our commerce was not contained in any thing which Congress has done, or the Treasury Department will do; and that the cause to which the West owes whatever has been done for it is the fear which the transportation companies had of losing their business. It may be noted here that the amendment made last spring to the law on this subject amounts to nothing at all, being merely a provision for a certain contingency of transshipment en route from New York which is not at all likely to occur. The act of Congress is still encumbered with conditions and hampered by regulations of the Treasury Department which effectively frustrate the purpose for which the act was ostensibly passed, viz., to facilitate the direct importation of merchandise to Western ports. The obstacles which now lie in the way, supposing the evil of monopoly in rail transportation to be got rid of by and by, are chiefly these:

The department requires the importer to appear personally, or by attorney, and give bonds at New York for double the value of the goods. This requirement is not understood by the small importers generally, and will generally result in the detention of goods for a long period in the warehouses of New York. The inconvenience and expense of procuring bonds in a city a thousand miles away is obvious.

There are a score of other and minor aggravations to the Western importer, and loopholes for the New York Custom House shark to step in and obtain possession of merchandise on one pretext or another, and detain it for the purpose of imposing his charges.

The act is encumbered with provisions for an army of inspectors, appraisers, gaugers, etc., who are unnecessary under a properly simplified system, and who make the law odious by their ignorance and the expense of maintaining them. Thus, Chicago maintained an appraiser at $3,000, with a clerk at $1,800, for three months or more, without so much as a copy of the tariff in the office. The appraising was all done as it had been done before, by a clerk in the Custom House.

The provisions of the bill are the same for Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, and such towns, with their few thousand a year of imports, as for Chicago, with its millions.

The thing most needed to afford anything like justice to the West in this business is the abolition of the regulations which require the importer to appear personally at the seaboard, or to give any bonds there. The goods are committed to common carriers, who are responsible for their delivery to the officers of the government at the place of their final destination. The railroads, if relieved from odious and impracticable regulations, will give ample bonds for the security of the government. The shipper of goods by these railroads trusts them implicitly, without bonds, for the safe delivery of the goods; cannot the government, with bonds, and with better facilities for prosecuting in case of any misfeasance, trust these common carriers for the much lesser value of the taxes due upon the goods?

The Treasury Department claims to found its stringent action in this matter upon the supposed danger of loss of taxes to the government from the proposed improvement of facilities. But there is little or nothing in this; in fact, the department can, on the contrary, depend upon receiving more revenue, instead of less, when the collection is taken out of the hands of the New York ring, brought among honester surroundings, and entrusted to live employers, who are accustomed to do more work in a day than so many Eastern old fogies in a week.

If we are to exercise an extraordinary amount of charity, and admit that the department's discrimination against the West in these regulations is not owing to any favoritism for New York importers, nor yet to any indulgent feeling toward the Custom House ring, the fact remains that the restrictions still imposed upon the commerce of the country are, in effect, a tax upon the West for the "protection" of a single Eastern city; that the regulations are a relic of a former and a slower age, when railroads were unknown; and that they are founded upon an absurd theory that all foreign commerce must be restricted to one or two seaboard cities. If the same spirit still pervaded all the business of transportation, we should still be travelling to and from the East in stage-coaches and canal-packets instead of in our palace and hotel cars.

It is not meet that Chicago, which sells annually more than $400,000,000 of imported goods and whose tonnage is equal to that of New York, should be forced by a "protective" tariff into a condition of vassalage to that city. We have several merchants who pay the government from two to four hundred thousand dollars a year each in duties. We import hundreds of miles of railroad iron annually, but a small percentage of which comes direct, owing to these unfavorable discriminations. We have many vast interests which Western representatives in Congress will not allow to be much longer slighted or discriminated against; and, accordingly, if the existing arrangements for the transfer of appraisements and liquidations to the actual entrepot of trade shall not work better than our merchants anticipate, there will soon be a rattling among the dry bones of the circumlocution offices, a general quaking of the private "public" warehouses, and a panic among the tax-eaters, who thrive by the general-order business, the brokerage business, and other sources of revenue depending upon the subsidies levied upon the commerce of the interior.

CARL SCHURZ AND GERMAN-AMERICANS.

If it be just to discriminate among the many good things uttered by Senator Schurz, in his speech to the Germans at Farwell Hall, on Saturday evening, we might say that the last ten minutes of his oration was the best. That is the passage wherein he talks to his auditors as Germans, and endeavors to trace their duties and responsibilities as adopted citizens of the American Republic.

Carl Schurz is, beyond question, better entitled than any other man to the distinction of being acknowledged as the foremost German-American of the country; and fortunately his record is such as to reflect honor upon the two nationalities which he represents—the mother and the bride (as he himself expresses it) of his patriotic devoirs. Senator Schurz may be pronounced the model of the true German-American citizen—a citizen than whom there is no higher order existing. What is his career, and how has he deserved this distinction?

In the first place, Schurz proved his love of liberty by fighting for it in Imperial Germany, where a large portion of the liberty which he considers inalienable from man is denied to the subjects of the Kaiser. It may be noted, in passing, that the revolution of '48, in which Schurz bravely joined, was against the same family whose triumph the Germans have lately been celebrating. The cause of liberty failing, he fled for refuge to our hospitable shores. Being in America he resolved to become an American, as behooves those who ask the benefit of our institutions and the protection of our strength. He would become no shoulder-shrugging, half-way American, merely tolerating our laws and customs, consenting to make money in this barbarous country, and warming to patriotic fervor only while talking of *das Vaterland*; he would, rather, adopt America as America adopted him—for better or for worse. He came here, evidently, because this government, this country, this people, this field of material harvests suited him, on the whole, better than those which he had left behind. He was to be henceforth not a German with American accidents, but an American with German antecedents.

The result is shown in Senator Schurz's distinguished career. Being a politician of the higher type—that is, one who dealt with principles rather than manipulated ward caucuses, and who was a straight patriot rather than a straight partisan, he identified himself with the party whose creed suited best his liberal ideas, and with the profession (journalism) in which politics could be dealt with from the highest standpoint. But, whatever he did, he did as an American. He learned the national language so perfectly that he has now no superior in oratorical style in the Senate—his language being as smooth, direct, and idiomatic as his thoughts are clear, strong, deep, and swiftly sweeping. He chose not to hinge his personal advancement upon the more than questionable occupation of publishing an organ whose main object was the banding together of the Germans in a clan or league, and the agitation of their minds upon topics in which they could only be interested as Germans, and not at all as Americans. He loved the associations of the Fatherland (all except the Kaiser), and was doubtless proud of his nativity, as every man ought to be, whether born on the top of Plymouth Rock or in the heart of Dahomey; but, as the philosophical Samuel Gerridge would say, "he didn't howl about it." In short, Mr. Schurz demeaned himself much the same as we believe the great mass of Germans who come here from abroad expected to do when they arrived at Castle Garden, and would do if it were not the interest of certain professional demagogues—fortune-hunters—to inflame their worse passions by stimulating ideas and associations which are alien to their duties and ambitions as American citizens. These good people may fancy it is for the good of *Vaterland* that they make celebrations and hold meetings as Germans purely; but it is not. It is simply for keeping the bread and butter in the mouths of those leeches upon their race, whose business or whose maintenance in office depends upon keeping the Germans together as a party or clan. There are in this city, for instance, four German daily papers, the existence of which depends upon the fomenting of German—and not only a German but an anti-American—spirit. There are scores of ward politicians who claim to be Germans—though some of them, like Schintz, are turning out to be bogus—and who, wanting entirely the personal merit necessary to elevate them to public station, contrive to band the people of that nativity together in a compact mass, in order that they may be borne into office upon their shoulders. It is, doubtless, in view of the curse of these classes that, in addressing his fellow-citizens of German birth, Senator Schurz, the truest German of them all, and feeling as much pride as any in the recent brilliant achievement of German arms and German intellect, advises them never to lose sight of their high duties and opportunities as American citizens, in the pride which may be awakened by any triumphs of the German spirit abroad. Says he:

> "Nothing could be farther from me than the idea of a separate political organization of the Germans in this republic. Here we are American citizens, neither more nor less; and German pride should inspire us here only to the determination to be counted among the best of American citizens. We have no separate interests here, and we should have no separate aims. Our interests are no other than those of all, and our aims should be no other than those of the public welfare."

Many other words does this patriotic German-American utter of wise remonstrance against the Know-Nothing spirit which unscrupulous pot-house politicians and half-brained theorists hereabouts are attempting to engender among those who bear the German name. We have no doubt that these words will have weight, for there are among us no more worthy citizens and no better material for the construction of a mighty and prosperous nation than the mass of our German-born people, provided they will take counsel of their own sense of justice, duty, and interest together, and of such honest leaders as Carl Schurz, instead of those unprincipled advisers whose interest lies only in misguiding the judgments and inflaming the injurious passions of those upon whose partisanship they thrive.

Democrats and others who anticipated hearing in Senator Schurz's Farwell Hall speech the tocsin of a new party movement, or a bolt from the Republican party, found themselves grievously disappointed on hearing or perusing the Senator's remarks. It is true that he criticised certain faults which some self-styled representatives of the Republican party have chosen to father and defend; true, also, that he showed himself an advanced Republican. But "advancing" is one of the best things which American citizens, particularly Republicans, can do; and it will be found that the reforms in our politics which Mr. Schurz advocated are such as have already commended themselves to thinking and progressive minds, nine-tenths of whom are, as a matter of course, in the Republican party. This fact is very plainly acknowledged by the Senator, who disavows any design to split up political parties, declaring, on the contrary, that the Republican party "has the great advantage of being already, in all essential points, identified with the new order of things. It stands already upon the vantage of the living present. In addition to this, it possesses, in the intelligence and the moral qualities of its elements, sufficient and excellent material out of which a reform party may be developed." As to the Democratic party, Mr. Schurz declares that it would have to progress a great deal to get up to the questions of the present—let alone those of the future; so that *that* party can't be trusted with the proposed reforms. As the Senator further says, and says truly, that new parties grow out of imperative needs, and find their reason for being only in the fact that "neither of the existing parties can satisfy the demands of the present," we infer that he neither expects to form a new party nor to join the Democrats.

WALTER SCOTT.

Walter Scott was born on the 15th of August, 1771, and to-day the centennial anniversary will be kept as a festival, not only by his countrymen, but by the admirers of genius and the friends of literature in all parts of the globe. Until the advent of Dickens, Scott was the great novelist of the English language, and there are but few persons who were readers twenty years ago who have not followed him in his writings—his novels, his poems, and his histories. The tribute which mankind pays him at this day is an evidence that, deep-seated in the hearts of men, is an intelligent homage for literary worth, and a grateful acknowledgment of the power of the accomplished man of letters. Scott was neither soldier nor statesman; nor was he a patriot in the sense of a noisy declaimer over his country's wrongs or champion of his country's rights. He was, nevertheless, a patriot in a higher sense. He gave the legends, the poetry, the traditionary lore, the social customs and habits of his countrymen a world-wide fame, and enlisted in their admiration the interest, the affection, and the zeal of the cultivated people of all lands.

Though of a different class, his name will forever rank honorably in the same roll of English writers with Shakspeare and Milton, Addison, Pope, and Byron. Like each of these, Scott occupies a peculiar position. He differs from them all as they differ from each other; but toward him the human mind turns, if with no warmer admiration, with certainly more affection than to either of the others. Pure and gentle in his own heart, his productions are stamped with these excellencies. Every word he wrote was to benefit mankind by teaching men the happiness of being true, honorable, and just. Much of the charm and sweetness of his poems are due to the loving kindness of language and sentiment which mark their every line.

His father was of a branch of the Scotts of Buccleuch. Walter was one of a family of twelve children, and was born in Edinburgh. His early years were passed on a farm the property of his grandfather. At 8 years of age he was entered at school, where he was known as the depository of ancient stories. In 1783 he was sent to the University at Edinburgh. In 1786 he was apprenticed to his father, who was an attorney, and in 1792 was called to the bar. Though he remained at the bar he was from the beginning devoted to literature. His first work was a translation of Burger's "Lenore." This was published just about the time Burns was passing away from life. In 1797 he was married to Miss Charlotte Margaret Carpenter, and his married life was one of undisturbed happiness. In December, 1799, he was appointed Sheriff of Selkirk. Subsequently he was appointed a Clerk of the Court of Sessions, at a salary of £1,300. His productions were voluminous. The following is given as a list, with the dates of publication of his poems:

The Lay of the Last Minstrel	Jan. 1805
Ballads and Lyrical Pieces	[illegible]
Marmion	Feb. 23, [illegible]
The Lady of the Lake	May, [illegible]
The Vision of Don Roderick	[illegible]
Rokeby	[illegible]
The Bridal of Triermain	[illegible]
The Lord of the Isles	[illegible]
The Field of Waterloo	[illegible]
Harold the Dauntless	1817

"Waverley" was the first of the series of what are known as the Waverly Novels. This was commenced in 1805, thrown aside, and completed nine years after. The list of these novels and the dates of their publication are thus stated:

Waverley	July 7, 1814
Guy Mannering	Feb. 24, 1815
The Antiquary	May [illegible], 1816
Old Mortality	Dec. 1, 1816
The Black Dwarf	Dec. 1, 1816
Rob Roy	Dec. 31, 1817
The Heart of Mid-Lothian	June [illegible], 1818
A Legend of Montrose	June 10, 1819
The Bride of Lammermoor	June 10, 1819
Ivanhoe	Dec. 18, 1819
The Monastery	[illegible]
The Abbot	Sept. [illegible]
Kenilworth	Jan. [illegible]
The Pirate	Dec. [illegible]
The Fortunes of Nigel	May 30, [illegible]
Peveril of the Peak	Jan. [illegible]
Quentin Durward	June [illegible]
St. Ronan's Well	Dec. [illegible]
Red Gauntlet	June [illegible]
The Betrothed	June [illegible]
The Talisman	June [illegible]
Woodstock	[illegible]
The Chronicles of the Canongate	Nov. [illegible]
The Fair Maid of Perth	[illegible]
Anne of Geierstein	May [illegible]
Count Robert of Paris	Nov. [illegible]
Castle Dangerous	Nov. [illegible]

Besides these he was the author of many reviews and essays, and he also edited several works by others. He wrote but few dramas—"Halidon Hill," 1822; "Macduff's Cross," 1823; the "House of Aspen," 1829; "Auchindrane," 1830; and the "Doom of Devorgoil," 1830. His historical works were far more numerous, and of these the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" was the most notable. He made his first purchase at Abbotsford in 1811, and removed there with his family in 1812. Later in life, when, by the failure of his printer and publisher, he became involved to the amount of £125,000, the one great desire of his life was to pay this debt, which he did, without the sacrifice of his beloved home. The intense labor of this period broke down his health, and, after a fruitless attempt to recruit it in Italy, he returned, in 1831, to die at Abbotsford. His death took place Sept. 21, 1832.

It seems that the telegraphic announcement, that the vote of censure against the British Ministry was defeated in the House of Lords was erroneous. London papers which arrived yesterday, and which contain the whole debate, show that the Duke of Richmond's resolution was carried by 82 majority, in a total vote of about three times that number. It is also announced that the result was received with "Conservative cheers." The resolution was as follows:

> "That this House, before assenting to the second reading of the Army Regulation bill, desires to express its opinion that the interposition of the Executive during the progress of a measure submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty, in order to attain, by the exercise of the prerogative and without the aid of Parliament, the principal object included in that measure, is calculated to depreciate and neutralize the independent action of the Legislature, and is strongly to be condemned."

So the Lords did not renounce their constitutional privilege of scolding when defeated by the popular will. This as it should be. The future field of usefulness of the Lords obviously lies in passing votes of censure, and it would have been very sad to see this promising career nipped in the bud, as the cable had it in this case.

If we are to place full credence in the recent report of M. de Lesseps,—to which authority is doubtless to be given,—the Suez Canal has been greatly maligned by those who pronounce it a practical failure. It appears from this report that the canal contains nowhere less than twenty-seven feet of water, and that its banks are not suffering from any abrading effects of the water, as has been represented. Among the vessels which have recently passed through are the Nestor, drawing 22 feet 3 inches; the Jumna, which carries 3,000 tons, and the United States vessel Arizona, whose breadth of beam is seventy feet. Nor is the business of the canal so very small, some 750,000 tons of freight and 46,274 passengers having passed through it during the eighteen months preceding the 31st of last May. The tolls during the year 1870 amounted to $1,280,000. These did not, however, meet current expenses, and the debit caused by the deficit is expected to amount to $2,500,000 at the close of the present year. This does not bode well for the stockholders of the enterprise, though the great benefit of the canal to commerce is now unquestioned.

There are 116 counties in Kentucky. Returns from eighty-four of these give 74,124 votes for Harlan, the Republican candidate for Governor. The largest Republican vote ever cast in Kentucky was last summer, when the total vote for Republican candidates was 97,141. Estimating for the thirty-two counties not heard from, the vote for General Harlan will not fall much short of 90,000. The vote for Grant in 1868 was only 39,516, while Seymour received 111,888, or 76,073 majority. The Democratic majority in Kentucky is still large, but it has been cut down enormously since 1868. Next year the Republicans will poll more than 100,000 votes for President. It is estimated that the Democratic roughs and rascals prevented not less than 10,000 colored men from voting at the election last week. But the white Republicans, who now number over 50,000 voters, will be so well organized by the time of the next election as to afford their colored friends proper protection, and secure the polling of every vote.

The New York *Evening Post* has an article on Alvin Clarke, the maker of the great Equatorial Telescope, now in the Dearborn Observatory in this city. It says that our telescope has an object glass of twenty inches in diameter, whereas the aperture is barely eighteen and three-quarter inches. It is satisfactory to be told that the Chicago telescope is the largest refractor in the world; except one recently finished in England.

THE NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

A drover near Knoxville let his forty-two hogs go without water one hot day last week, and at night he had forty-two dead hogs.

—A Fort Dodge boy has been made happy to the extent of his kite drawing out 5,500 feet of string.

—An enterprising chap in Van Buren County has discovered something for young people to do while courting, besides holding one another's hands. During the whole term of courtship he helped the young lady to sew together enough rags to make sixty yards of carpet.

—Clinton and its vicinity are considerably excited over a balloon ascension to be made from that city on the 22d inst., by Professor Steiner,—the same whose exploit in crossing Lake Michigan, and whose proposed voyage from San Francisco to the Atlantic, were the subject of reference in this paper a few weeks ago. The Professor is probably the best aeronaut in the business in this country, and his infallibility as a navigator of the atmosphere has induced a Chicago journalist to accompany him on his aerial voyage, on condition that the latter be dropped somewhere near Chicago.

WISCONSIN.

The La Crosse *Republican* has been sold by Charles Seymour to Leonard Lottridge, and is consolidated with the La Crosse *Leader*, under the title of the La Crosse *Leader and Republican*. Late A. Taylor will have charge of the paper.

—A denizen of Madison punishes his boys "by taking them by the hair of the head and holding them out at arms' length, and then transferring his hold to their ears, and trying the solidity of their heads by striking the one against the other."

MINNESOTA.

The Rev. J. P. Bardwell, Assistant Indian Agent at Leech Lake, died very suddenly of heart disease, on the 20th ult. He had been prominently connected with the Missionary Society for many years, and he was in charge of the missionary work among the Chippewas from 1848 to 1850. He was the first white man to descend the Mississippi from Sandy Lake to Crow Wing, making the trip alone in a canoe, twenty-eight years ago. He was also the pioneer in opening the route via St. Paul to the Indian country about Cass and Red Lakes.

KANSAS.

A little while ago a Kansas young lady was thrown from a carriage, had her collar-bone broken, suffered the process of having it set and reset three times, and had the nerve to stand up and be married a week after the accident.

MISSOURI.

A lady in Missouri, who has been suffering from typhoid fever, became partly deranged, and imagined that if she swallowed some needles she would recover. She took a paper, wrapper and all, under this hallucination, and died soon afterward.

OHIO.

Mr. Donaldson, of Cincinnati, has so thoroughly domesticated a humming-bird that, upon going into his garden, the bird will immediately alight upon a shell in his hand and sip the sugar-water within it, no matter how many persons may be standing around him at the time.

—Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Middle Township, Ashland County, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a bachelor for eighty-one years, surrendered his heart and hand, a few days ago, to Mrs. Jane Budd, a widow of 51, residing in the same county.

THE TERRITORIES.

Wyoming Territory has neither brewery nor distillery.

—In Wyoming, recently, six married ladies and as many gentlemen were empanelled upon a murder case, and it became necessary to lock them up all night. Three husbands stormed and raved at the Judge, and a half-a-dozen children made the Court House ring with their cries; but the Judge was inexorable, and put the jury under lock and key.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Holland paid £37,048 dog license last year.

—An artesian well has been sunk 2,000 feet at Cohoes, N. Y.

—Great Britain consumes four times as much tea as the United States.

—A movement is on foot in Troy, N. Y., to build a great female seminary on the site of the Willard Seminary. It is proposed to raise $300,000 for the purpose.

—*Apropos* of the discussions in England concerning the future of the House of Lords, *Blackwood's Magazine* suggests that it is best to let the nobility quietly die out at their earliest convenience.

—There has been a fresh outbreak of Hindoo bigotry in India. The Sikhs rioted against the Mohammedans, because the latter killed kine in their slaughter-houses. Cows are sacred among the Sikhs.

—A set of furniture just sent from Europe for a private house in New York, is of black ebony, covered with the brightest shade of rose colored satin, with the monogram embroidered in white on the back of each chair and centre of the sofa.

—Pale sapphires exposed to intense heat, slowly and gradually applied, and permitted to cool in the same manner, can be rendered colorless. They acquire greater brilliancy by the process, and are the best counterfeits of diamonds sold.

—A lady in Mobile is now confined to her bed from the effects of poison, manifesting itself in sores about the mouth, caused by biting green sewing silk, while working with it.

—The number of foreigners, a short time ago computed to be in London was nearly 200,000. Of these 50,000 were Germans, 120,000 French, 30,000 belonged to the other continental countries, and 10,000 were Americans.

—A California genius has invented what he calls the Eureka boot-puller, which consists of a leathern belt, having two hooks attached to it. He places the belt over his right shoulder, adjusts the hooks in his boot-straps, and then leans backwards, and the tightest boot is conquered.

—The New York *Sun* says much disappointment is felt and expressed at the high rents asked for apartments in the apartment-houses lately erected in that city. The lowest rate at which accommodations of this kind, sufficient even for a small family, can be obtained, is $1,000 a year; while choice suites of rooms are held at $3,000 and $4,000.

—Nitro-glycerine explodes at a temperature of 340 degrees Fahrenheit, and not at 360 degrees, as is commonly supposed. Electricity is without action upon it, and those experimenting upon it are liable (so says M. Champion, of Paris, its latest and most thorough investigator) to headaches, and very severe ones.

—From statistics for the year ending Nov. 1, 1870, it appears that there were 112,920 births registered in London during that period. Of these children 41,444 were operated upon by the public vaccinators—36,069 under one year of age, and 5,375 above one year. The number successfully vaccinated was 40,548, leaving 896 failures, or rather less than 2¼ per cent. For vaccination purposes London is divided into five districts, with an aggregate of 134 vaccinators.

—Californians are, probably, beginning to think that the course of trade, as well as of empire, westward takes its way. A San Francisco dispatch says that 11,000 barrels of flour have just been shipped from that port for Hong Kong, that another similar shipment will soon follow, and that a sale of 2,000 barrels of flour has just been made for Singapore. All the flour shipped to China is just so much kept out of the British market, where it would help to compete with and reduce the price paid for the wheat of Western farmers.

—The School of Technology, of Boston, has been transferred temporarily from that place to the mines of Colorado, and a party of sixteen students, with their professors, has this summer been engaged in examining everything of interest connected with the mining of the precious metals in the extreme West. After visiting the mines of Colorado the party proceeded to Utah, and such explorations, it is believed, will be of great practical benefit to the students, while they will add much to the subject of the mines, on mining engineering, and on practical metallurgy. This is the first effort of the kind, it is stated, which has ever been successfully carried out in the United States.

—The ant-eating woodpecker, a common California species, has a curious and peculiar method of laying up provisions against the inclement season. Small round holes are dug in the bark of the pine and oak, into each one of which is inserted an acorn, and so tightly is it fixed or driven in that it is with difficulty extracted. The bark of the pine trees when thus filled presents at a short distance the appearance of being studded with brass-headed nails. Stowed away in large quantities, in this manner, the acorns not only supply the wants of the woodpeckers, but the squirrels, mice, and jays likewise avail themselves of the fruits of provident labor.

—The Yokohama *Herald* furnishes interesting statistics in reference to the population of Japan. Thus, the "Daimios," or ennobled aristocracy, with their relatives, number 3196, and the "Samurai," or the literary and military orders, amount to 1,872,959. The priests number 400,000, of whom 244,000 are Buddhists, and 102,140 belong to the "Sintoo" priesthood. The latter profess the religion of the Court and the higher circles of the state. The industrial population, consisting of farmers, artificers, shopkeepers and laborers, number 31,000,000 souls. Underneath the above classes are 483,000 persons, composing the "Yeta," or interdicted class, the members of which live in separate villages, perform the lowest trades, such as those of tanners and skinners, and are considered as the "Pariahs" of Japan. The professional beggars of the country, including the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the lame, are estimated to number 80,000. The entire population, therefore, amounts to 34,770,000 persons, who live in 7,000,780 houses, giving an average of five persons to each house.

—A German correspondent gives the following particulars of the payment of the war indemnity by France:

—Germany is to pay for the bags in which the money is to be sent, at the rate of two sous per bag ... [illegible]

[illegible] the French Government, they are to be made payable in ready money, and without loss, at not more than two months' date. This business will be done at London, between Rothschild and the German Consul. The latter will receive in payment the sums France pays in English bills, or in silver and the other foreign, but not in French notes, which will be sent direct from Paris to Berlin by rail. France bears the expense of transport as far as the frontier. The sum will at once be divided between the several states of Germany, who will have the amounts required to receive the North German war loan ... [illegible] It will, of course, be impossible to count the money, as this would occupy the whole time of the Treasury officials down to the end of next December. The bags and chests will, therefore, be counted, one or two opened and counted through, and the rest weighed. As it is necessary to accept the sum sent in confidence that the declared value is correct, the weighing will also be retained and paid for by the Germans. It is probable that the French will pay part of the amount in gold and silver bars, instead of coined money, which would greatly facilitate the business of receiving the indemnity.

PERSONAL.

Nine brothers named Moore compose a Connecticut base ball club.

—William H. Seward's life is insured for $100,000.

—A portrait of Herbert Spencer is being painted for the New York Century Club.

—Nothing will induce A. T. Stewart to sit for a picture. John Bright made a personal request of him for his portrait, which was flatly refused.

—General Von Hartmann, of the Bavarian army, served ten years in the French army, under Napoleon I.

—The King of Portugal has just presented the Grand Cordon of the Tower and Sword to M. Thiers, Marshal McMahon, Prince von Bismarck and Count von Moltke.

—It is stated that the total amount of the bequests of Horatio Ward, the wealthy American who died in London recently, to Soldiers' Homes in this country will be about $800,000.

—Johnny Clem, the drummer-boy of Chickamauga, now a clerk in one of the departments of Washington, has lately organized a militia company there under the new militia law of the district.

—General Butler recently met with an accident in Boston, while riding on the front platform of a street car. A misplaced switch turned the car aside and threw all the passengers on the platform violently to the ground. No one was seriously hurt, but the General was badly shaken.

—Captain W. F. Lytle, one of the editorial writers of the New York *Herald*, died in New York on Wednesday last. He, in connection with Judge Warren, established the Cincinnati *Times*, and edited it till 1854. Among his more pretentious literary works was the "Life of General Thomas Francis Meagher."

—Two facts in Earl Russell's life may be noticed. When he was young he was so weakly that no one supposed he would live to be an old man, and for many years this weakness continued. But, when he got to be between 40 and 50, he picked up amazingly and gained flesh, and now he has nearly reached the age of four score—a greater age than any Russell has reached, it is said, for a century or more.

—Later letters received by Mr. Risley from his daughters in Constantinople, say that both they and Mr. Seward were rapidly recovering from fatigue after their hard jaunt in Egypt, and that, after all, they felt inclined to tarry in Europe, instead of coming directly home, as they had almost decided to do. The plan then being considered (July 14) was to reside in Italy through the coming winter, and make the tour of Europe in the spring.

—The surgeons and physicians of Jersey City are just now much exercised over the case of Frederick Prout, who, on the 4th inst., was thrown out of a wagon and had his neck broken. The hospital surgeons all decided that Prout would die in a few hours, but, strange to say, he is still alive, and talks freely, though his body is paralyzed from his shoulders downward. He presents the singular appearance of a man whose head is only alive, the rest of his body being practically dead. The surgeons now say that his recovery is not impossible.

—A poor wretch, Messner by name, after being suspended for three years between life and death, was hanged, on Friday, at Rochester. Often respited, and once even taken back into life from the scaffold itself, he was (says the New York *Tribune*) literally judicially killed slowly. But, in spite of the unmerciful kindness that had so repeatedly interfered with law's delay to put off the evil day, the man has been finally and legally hanged. Advocates of capital punishment may yet have some pang of pity for the wretched creature who had been so often dragged back from the verge of the grave only to be strangled at last; quibbling attorneys may see how cruel may be their tireless pettifogging in behalf of a condemned criminal; and none can read without commiseration the story of the murderer who went out of life saying: "I won't take any hardship along into the next world."

POLITICAL.

The rural portions of Rhode Island complain that Providence has too much power in the Legislature. This, says an exchange, is a complaint never made in any other State in the Union.

—The Winterset (Iowa) *Sun* says: "The circulation of the Mount Pleasant *Journal* is increasing at a rapid rate. On Monday last no less than four hundred copies were received at the Post Office here, all bearing the frank of James Harlan, U. S. S."

—In Cincinnati a secret organization, known as the Union League United Sons of America, composed principally of young workingmen, is formed in opposition to Roman Catholicism in all places. A similar party has been organized in Baltimore since the 12th of July riot in New York.

—Although both political parties in Cincinnati refuse to make the Sunday question an issue in the next election, the advocates of each side of the question declare their purpose to vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself to their views, and thus the elections will be much influenced by this issue.

—A writer in the New York *Times* having asserted that the so-called "Republican General Committee" of that city, of which Mr. Horace Greeley is President, is opposed to General Grant, and that it would require "rare courage" for Mr. Greeley to admit the fact, the *Tribune* says: "Mr. Greeley does not himself favor the renomination of General Grant, and is prepared to give his reasons at the proper time."

—For several months, it is asserted, a movement has been in progress in Toronto for the organization of Roman Catholics for political purposes. A league has been formed, local committees have been formed in every ward, and it is proposed to extend the operations over the entire Province. The object is said to be to secure from the governments which may be in power in Ottawa and in Toronto a share of the offices.

—The Boston *Traveller* has this paragraph: "It is understood that the members of the Prohibitory Law party of this State do not intend to enter the field as an organization at present, though there are active and irrepressible politicians among them who will give no rest until the State election. Their Executive Committee will have a meeting about the last of the month, when it is expected that a call will be issued for a State Convention to meet after the Republican Convention. Leading men of their party say their policy, this year, will be to make up their tickets for State and local officers from the other parties, if men representing their views are put in nomination by other organizations."

Iowa Fruit Crop.

From the DesMoines (Iowa) Register, Aug. 12.

In no one thing has Iowa been making more rapid progress in the last few years than in fruit raising. For a long time the cry of the croakers and boobies that fruit couldn't be raised in Iowa kept orchard-planting back, and forced public sentiment to coincide with the absurd and groundless opinion. But the boundless generosity of our soil would not permit the false notion to take permanent root. Whenever an apple tree native to the latitude could get a chance, it would bear fruit, despite discouragement and neglect. The good people who had come from the warmer lands were determined to have just the same fruit their fathers had had, and so brought their tender trees along with them. Not being suited to the climate, of course they were killed. But nature, always kind even to whiners and grumblers, by grace of patient effort, has finally forced our people to see that they are possessed of a soil and climate susceptible of raising all kinds of fruit, and of raising as many and as good apples as any other State in the Union. So kind was the over-watching power that it would not let us be fools, and cruel to ourselves, even when we insisted upon being.

The rapid progress of Iowa in this respect is well illustrated by the statistics furnished by the State census. The latest we have are given in the census report of 1869-70. Comparative tables showing the increase may be given thus:

	1865.	1867.	1869.
Number of fruit trees in bearing	686,498	1,075,177	1,329,546
Number of trees not bearing	2,758,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

Here is a ratio of increase which ought to be rapid enough to make glad the heart of the most skeptical. The year 1871 will, as it now bears the richest and surest promises, yield double the number of bushels yielded in 1869, and, perhaps, even more.

From the same source—the census book—we quote the number of bushels of apples raised in the different counties of the State, in the year 1869:

Adair	[illegible]	Jefferson	[illegible]
Adams	[illegible]	Johnson	[illegible]
Allamakee	[illegible]	Jones	[illegible]
Appanoose	[illegible]	Keokuk	[illegible]
Audubon	[illegible]	Kossuth	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	Lee	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	Linn	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	Louisa	[illegible]
Bremer	[illegible]	Lucas	[illegible]
Buchanan	[illegible]	Lyon	[illegible]
Buena Vista	[illegible]	Madison	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	Mahaska	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	Marion	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	Marshall	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	Mills	[illegible]
Cedar	[illegible]	Mitchell	[illegible]
Cerro Gordo	[illegible]	Monona	[illegible]
Cherokee	[illegible]	Monroe	[illegible]
Chickasaw	[illegible]	Montgomery	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	Muscatine	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	O'Brien	[illegible]
Clayton	[illegible]	Osceola	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	Page	[illegible]
Crawford	[illegible]	Palo Alto	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	Plymouth	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	Pocahontas	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	Polk	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	Pottawattamie	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	Poweshiek	[illegible]
Dickinson	[illegible]	Ringgold	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	Sac	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	Scott	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	Shelby	[illegible]
Floyd	[illegible]	Sioux	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	Story	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	Tama	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	Taylor	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Guthrie	[illegible]	Van Buren	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Wapello	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	Warren	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	Wayne	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	Webster	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	Winnebago	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	Winneshiek	[illegible]
Ida	[illegible]	Woodbury	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	Wright	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

The best judges say that the apple crop this year, should no evil befall it, will amount to at least a million and a half bushels, or nearly three times as large an amount as in 1869. This is, no doubt, true, as there are thousands of young orchards which have commenced bearing since 1869, and are now yielding largely.

Let the people who have said in their folly that Iowa can't raise fruit look at the millions of bushels of proof that it can.

BERLIN.

The Eastern Question—The Poles.

Russia Preparing for War.

Intrigues in Turkey—The Grand VizIership.

Political State of Europe.

Entrance of the Bavarian Troops into Munich.

Strikes in Berlin.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, July 28.

There is considerable danger of the Eastern question being opened again, though the interests of the several nations immediately concerned—Russia, Austria, Turkey, and England—are so conflicting that it is difficult to see how they will unite, or whether they can unite in such combinations as to produce any weighty result. Russia and Austria feel themselves impelled to take measures of some kind, and will likely act together. They are drawn close to each other in view of a common defence against the Poles, who are reviving their dream of becoming a nation again. The triumph of the Slavonian party in Austria, however, which is looked upon as not improbable, may prevent this. Austria's relations to Rome, it will be seen, depend altogether on the internal politics of Austria. In the present preponderance in Austria in favor of the Slavonian politics there is, indeed, not much appearance of friendlier relations between the two. It is even affirmed, on the other hand, that public opinion is now being roused in Russia against Austria, on account of the concessions already made to the Poles, which they look upon as a danger to Russia (just as the Prussians do, who also have a large piece of Poland). In Polish Austria, on the other hand, the Galicians have been making similar preparations for a defence of their borders, having voted 20,000 florins for garrisons and 40,000 for fortifications at Krakau, which is a position capable of being made a strong defence against Russia.

The Eastern question will be further precipitated if the situation in Roumania should be changed—Prince Carl driven out or made to abdicate. Russia will then take back the Bessarabic lands ceded in 1856 to Turkey (Wallachia), for which Russia will guarantee to Turkey the rest of her territory, that is, as long as it suits her; for she will never give up her old designs on Constantinople, but when she gets foothold in Asia will cut off all the avenues of life, not only of European Turkey, but of the whole Turkish Empire, when Constantinople will fall into her lap like over-ripe fruit. Russia in Asia would then become dangerous for England, because England will then need a short route for the transport of troops to India. Wherefore England is now not indifferent to the stirring going on between the Sultan and the Khedive, but appears inclined to take advantage of this opportunity to get a foothold on the canal of Suez. What we hear as the last news is, that she proposes to acquire by purchase this canal for the Sultan, which can probably be done on the English terms; for England will require nothing in return but the right to guard the canal and prevent its filling up with sand. In this event she would undertake also the construction of a railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, which would be another powerful move against her beyond the advancement of Russia. England sees that her consent to the disolving of the Paris Treaty is beginning to have its bad results, so that she must do something to meet them. Russia is making her havens in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov important arsenals and points of departure for the army routes through Central Asia and British India, which, with the closer connections she is now making with Turkey, will make her very troublesome to England unless checkmated by her. I might also add that the Russian Minister of War, Milutin, is now very active. He is personally making a tour of inspection through the southern provinces of Russia, where forts are ordered to be built in considerable numbers. Among others the Janus Gora, near Czenstochau, is being strongly fortified. Bohemians are largely working on these fortifications, and in such services the Czar has allowed them to build Hussite churches, (for the Bohemians are waking up to liberal ideas again, are reviving the old reformation of John Huss, which had been completely suppressed for four hundred years).

While these questions are specially interesting Europe, we hear of the alarming illness of the Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister of Turkey, whose death, which is not improbable, would have considerable influence on the Eastern question. All sorts of intrigues are already on foot for his eventual successor. There are three parties, each of which has its candidate. The first, composed of the old supporters of Abdal Meschid, whose Reschid Pasha was formerly Under-Sultan, were the Pasha was Grand Vizier. They propose as the candidate Mahmud Pasha, the present Minister of the Marine, and son of the late Redith Pasha, the former Governor of Bagdad. To this party belong also the prominent officers of the palace. Mahmud Pasha is partisan of the alliance with England, and an enemy of Russia. He is, besides, only a moderate partisan of the Islam idea, and desires above all things an Osman Empire that shall embrace all the lands of the Sultan, and not any forced Islam unity that will endanger the present status of Turkey. The second party, whose chief supporters are the women-folks of the palace, would like to have Rushdi Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier and Seraskier (at the breaking out of the Crimean war), and since then several times Minister of War. Rushdi Pasha is decidedly in favor of the status quo, and would, if chosen, introduce no important political changes. The third candidate is Mehemed Kipriali Pasha, the present Vice President of the Council of State, and once before Grand Vizier. The Sultan-Mother supports his candidature in the most decided manner. Politically he appears to be rather undecided, and, if he should become Grand Vizier, it would be difficult to foretell the result. He is, however, decidedly for changing the order of the succession to the throne, and strongly in favor of the son of the present Sultan instead of any of his uncles; that is, of the brothers of the present Sultan, who have the precedence by the present law (except when the reigning Sultan takes the necessary precautions to remove them out of the way).

In regard to the other matters engaging the different nations I shall give but a hasty review.

The Government of Holland has submitted to the Chamber three treaties recently concluded with England; one for the cession of the Dutch colonies of Guinea, which they find very burdensome to the public treasury; the second recognizing the right of Holland to extend her authority over the whole island of Sumatra, assimilating the British colonies which have been established there to the natural Dutch colonies; and the third, regulating the immigration of Indian coolies to Dutch Guiana. The three treaties were so made to depend on each other that whenever the first is approved and the second rejected, they have come to a dead stop in the work of ratification.

In Russia an important trial is coming off now, of the conspirators and revolutionists of 1868 and 1869, charged, among other revolutionary disorders, with plotting for the separation of Siberian Russia. Eighty-seven are accused, mostly students of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of the University of St. Petersburg, and of the Technical Institute. It is generally known as the Nitschagew trial. The press is not allowed to make reports of its proceedings, but only to copy the official report, so as not to raise the popular passions by a renewal of the issues of those days.

In Spain the Ministerial crisis is about coming to a head. Of the two parties in the Cabinet one, at the leadership of which is Zorilla, is in favor of carrying out the liberal principles to which the late revolution was pledged, proposing, among other things, the construction, instead of a royal standing army, of a citizens' army somewhat like the National Guards of Paris, to the number of 400,000. The other party, at the head of which is Marshal Serrano, desire to give the King a strong arm, and to take vigorous measures against the revolutionary tendencies which are manifesting themselves in the ranks of the Carlists and Republicans. Serrano, as Minister President, has been charged with the forming of a new Cabinet, and it is understood that Zorilla and party will go out of power.

In Austria a bold effort is being made by the Jesuits to remove from his position Count Beust. They have called several assemblages, and are trying to get up a popular feeling in the matter. They think it a sin and disgrace that a heretic and Protestant should be allowed to rule over the Catholic empire of Austria. The Emperor appears to be not much concerned on the subject, caring less for religion than for the crops. The agitation of the question, however, is significant as an example of the zeal with which the ultramontanists are, on all hands, pushing their cause.

In Italy there is still going on efforts to reconcile the Pope with Victor Emanuel; but, notwithstanding they are every day reported as about to be successful, the matter remains in statu quo. As long as the Pope sees his cause pushed so zealously in all the European countries, he will not give up in Italy, however hopeless his adherents may be there. In the *People's Gazette*, of Cologne, there is a letter from a pious Catholic relating many wonders which are now occurring in Rome, and variously interpreted, in reference to the impending questions. It is said that the image of the Mother of God has moved her eyes, and that many thousands, even some Germans among them, have seen it; also that the water in the ditch at Assisi, which flows only before some great calamity (it having flowed before the cholera in 1835, and before the revolt of 1867), has now flowed again. A great European war is predicted, growing out of the present war. From other sources in Italy we hear reports that Victor Emanuel is to be raised to Emperor.

In Asia we hear of a new revolution having broken out. The Vienna journals report that a banished Persian Prince, Saler, has seized Meschid, the capital of Chorassan, and is marching, with 25,000 Turcomans, upon Teheran, to overthrow the Schah.

In France the uppermost subject now is the financial policy, which has become a national and an international question. A large part of the press of France, and all the great European nations, are strongly opposed to the course of the administration in this. The people of Alsace and Lorraine have recently asked not to be subjected, in a commercial point of view, as foreigners before 1877, as the trade with France is the most important, and will thereby this business be put out of joint if the tariff is made to apply against them. Switzerland has given up her treaty of commerce with France, on which there had been considerable recriminations, because France violated it in view of her own interests without consulting with Switzerland at all. I might add, as a little financial item in connection with France, that, since the Vendome column is to be rebuilt, it is proposed to do it with the speculation that has been made out of its destruction. For of the photographs of the column, both before and after its fall, 1,200,000 have been sold in England, 1,000,000 in the United States, and 800,000 in Germany; from which a profit of 600,000 francs has been realized, whereas only 800,000 will be required to replace the structure.

The reform in England abolishing the venality of posts in the army will be hailed as a fortunate move, both on account of the measure itself, and on account of the manner of its being brought about. It is directed against the aristocracy, who had till now a monopoly of these posts, and was brought about by a decision of the Crown (Gladstone), in accordance with the wish of the House of Commons, and irrespective of the vote of the House of Lords, showing that the last body is at length admitted, even by the Crown, and recognized by all England, to be a nullity in the government, which might about as well disband. The fortunate circumstance in the affair is that the House of Lords followed their convictions and opposed the measure, whereas they have for a time pretended liberality, and so avoided giving any opportunity to the House of Commons (the only rulers of England) to show their contempt for them. They may henceforth preserve their existence awhile, if they avoid all pretensions to power.

The triumphal entrance of the Bavarian troops at Munich took place in the midst of great splendor on last Sunday. The Crown Prince of Germany came from England to head the procession, as it was under him that the Bavarians did all their fighting. The Via Triumphalis leading from the Gate of Victory through the Ludwig street, was decorated in the most splendid style. Besides flags, banners, &c., two hundred and fifty mast trees were erected, and joined one to another by garlands and flowers. The cannon taken in France by the Bavarians were arranged along both sides. In the evening there was a brilliant illumination, when the King and whole royal house rode through the streets, and, together with the Crown Prince, received the applause of the people. A grand banquet was given the next day in the glass palace, at which 1,800 guests participated, and a special jubilee performance in the Royal Theatre. The Archbishop of Munich handed in a protest to the government against the celebration being held on the Sabbath, since it would keep many of the faithful from the churches. The government, of course, paid no attention to the protest, notwithstanding it is scared to stupidity by the clerical movements there.

In Prussia there is much bitter complaining growing out of the distribution of the four million thalers (about three million dollars) which has been voted by the German Parliament for the reserve and the Landwehr, and of which two and a half millions fall to Prussia. This is an average of $6 for each man, which, when compared with the equal amount divided among the Generals, makes a strange contrast. In the first place it is four millions divided among 700,000, and, in the other, four millions divided among 16!

There has been a great strike among the masons of Berlin. It is directed by the leaders of the Social Democrats, and causes great apprehensions. On nearly all the buildings going up in the city the work has been suspended. The workmen demand not higher wages, but that a nominal day's work be universally recognized. They want either the adoption of the ten-hour law (corresponding to our eight-hour law), or else want to work by the hour. The strike falls heaviest on the contractors of the new (temporary) Parliament buildings, where the workmen are engaged Sunday and week day, and day and night, one set supplying another, and working after dark by lamplight. The influence of the strike is extending to the trades, and beyond the city to the provinces. I see a notice in the bulletin columns calling for a meeting to-morrow (Sunday) to consider the strike of the cigar makers, and others calling for different meetings of the masons of Berlin and vicinity.

The Government of Prussia intends to propose to the Chamber several religious reforms—one to make civil marriage obligatory in Prussia, as it is in France, and as is required by the constitution of 1849; another to exclude the clergy from the inspection of the schools, and another to dispense with the requirement imposed on the students of theology, to pursue their studies in the Episcopal colleges. There is also talk about the Minister of Religion and Instruction ordering a new translation of the Bible to take the place of Luther's. This was determined on several years ago, but has never been carried into effect.

RUSSIA AND SCANDINAVIA.

A Letter from a Norwegian.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Kingdom of Norway, or the western and northwestern part of the Scandinavian peninsula, constituted, from the year 1448 until 1814, a part of the Danish monarchy under the house of Oldenborg. In the latter year the coalition, which had just vanquished Napoleon I., compelled the King of Denmark, Frederick VI., as a punishment for his allegiance with France, to cede this part of his kingdom (Norway) to Sweden, in consideration of the old Marshall Bernadotte, as Crown Prince of Sweden, had given them against his former sovereign, Napoleon the First. The armed resistance of the people of Norway was unavailing against the will of Europe. The present Emperor is a descendant of the house of Oldenborg, and may now, as the elder of the Danish branch since 1863 has been extinct, be considered the head of the Oldenborgers, and as such he still retains the title of "Heir to Norway." Notwithstanding the fact that his grandfather assisted in uniting Norway to Sweden, no one doubts that he will avail himself of any fair occasion to make good his claim and take possession of his inheritance.

But apart from this individual claim of the Imperial House of Russia to the whole of Norway, the empire itself lays claim to the Norwegian province of Finmark, on the coast of the Arctic Ocean, which forms the natural outlet from the Grand Duchy of Finland, belonging to Russia. Only the coast of Finmark is occupied by Norwegians, while the interior of the province is occupied by nomadic tribes of the Lapps, a people of the same race as those of North Russia. The boundary lines in these northern latitudes, high up above the Polar circle, have for centuries been an open question and a source of difficulty between Norway and Russia. It would be of great importance for the latter to get possession of this province, as constituting the seacoast for a large portion of the Russian Empire, where, owing to the Gulf stream, the Fjords are always free of ice, and would furnish the very best of harbors for the Russian fleet, with free access to the oceans of the world, and much superior to its present harbors in the White Sea and the Baltic, which are closed by ice nearly one-half of the year.

Understanding the value this possession would have for Russia, England and France, under the Crimean war, concluded a treaty with King Oscar I., of Norway and Sweden, guaranteeing the integrity of his territory. By this treaty they probably expected to stop the plans of Russia in the North, as, by the peace of Paris, they surrendered the far more numerous Christians of the Orient to the tender mercies of the Mohammedan Turks.

It seems, now, as if both these plans of the Western powers would soon come to an end. France cannot, for many years, exert any influence upon the relations of Europe, and England will always want to be "neutral." In this way Russia was allowed to break aside the Treaty of Paris, and now comes the report from Europe that the Czar of all the Russias is about to take possession of his Norwegian inheritance.

There is never a good pretext wanting when one of the great powers has a scheme to carry out. So in this instance. The seamen and scientists of Norway and Sweden have in the last few years, with great perseverance, extended the explorations and discoveries into the Polar Sea. The name of the Norwegian Captain Carlsen has become widely known for having, via Novaja Semlia, penetrated further into the Karian Sea than any previous navigator who, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present day, attempted to find a northwest passage. On account of these discoveries the Government of Norway and Sweden determined to take possession of the Spitzbergen. But no sooner did this become known in Russia than the press of that country put forward the claim that Russia, as an equivalent, must have a part of Finmark. The present is a very auspicious time for this movement, inasmuch as next year, according to an old treaty, a commission is to regulate the boundary lines between the two countries. The press of Germany has also kindly volunteered the opinion that Germany would not oppose so reasonable a claim.

But if we are to believe a recent correspondent of the *Skandinaven*, of this city, from Christiana, the capital of Norway, this question seems likely now to take a different form. This correspondent states that the public opinion in Norway would not be opposed to a federal union with Russia, similar, for instance, to that of Baden with Prussia. He points out the great material advantages which Norway would derive from such a connection with that powerful empire; he also points out the intellectual influence the Scandinavian people, with their higher civilization and general education, would exert in the world's mission of Russia in Eastern Europe and Asia, to say nothing about the perfect security in a military point of view. Here, then, it seems that we have the singularly happy coincidence that the claims of the reigning monarch and the wishes of his people on the one side, and the material, intellectual, and moral advantages of the other, are all to be attained by the same measure—a Union between the Scandinavian peninsula and Russia. And as Germany may have an equivalent in other quarters, and as there is no other power able to interfere successfully, it may be considered as within the possibilities that such a political combination may sooner or later take place. In that case, Sweden and Denmark would, as a matter of necessity, seek a similar alliance in order to avoid national, material, and geographical isolation.

A NORWEGIAN.

—The introduction of the metric system into Turkey has thrown the whole population into confusion. ... [illegible]

—Phineas ... [illegible]

CAPE MAY.

Beach Bird Hunting.

Adieu of the Engaged.

Social Excellence in Fashion.

Notes on the Little Folks.

Love and Salt.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CAPE MAY, Aug. 8.

In love, as in ornithology, there is no better way to catch a bird than by putting a little salt on its tail. The seaside does this for you in the most expeditious and comprehensive way, and it is therefore a resort for all in love or wishing to be so. It would be scandalous in me to report what the great police detective, Bartholomew, the Vidocq of the Cape, says about some of the eccentricities of this bird-catching; how, sometimes, owing to the salt altogether, even the married ones fall in love with third parties, and occasionally even with their husbands. Rather than inquire into these doubtful and exceptional instances, let us see the legitimate bird legitimately caught.

THE ADIEU OF THE ENGAGED.

Nothing is so pretty as to see the engaged folks part on Monday morning, the fowler to go back to business for a whole week, the ensnared to stay at the Cape counting the days of his absence. To see this scene you must get up at 6 of the clock, for it is the early train that the young man of business must take. The young man in his duster, a little dragged out, slips down with his valise, and, at the foot of the stairs, spying the inexorable omnibus, halts a minute to let the bird catch up to him. Also a little worn with early rising and late last evening, the bird hops down stairs in her yellow morning plumage and formally shakes the young man by the hand; and as he recedes, and turns once at the threshold to look back with that glance which is the respectful yearning of all that he knows or hopes for, it meets, already fixed, the bird's farewell, poured out of her eyes like a note of melody. That look is the living solace of the week, the one ration on which love must march for six days, till Saturday brings another rendezvous. It is the pledge, better than oath or affirmation, that neither is to be forgotten by the other, although the true parting, as we all know, took place elsewhere, as above stairs,—perhaps in the room of the old bird, who graciously absented, and lived back thirty years in the sound of her daughter's kiss.

The three fond periods of life are the first consciousness of love returned, the summer last before marriage, when all the course is smooth, and next the early months of the first baby, when the man feels a little queer and the woman is perfectly self-possessed again.

The woman engaged, once fully and distinctly in love, is the highest type of human fidelity. See this one, abandoned to a week of the longest weeks possible to her nature, the absence of her affianced; a man would, perhaps, balance it by the violence of his pleasures, and another expectation in gayety; like a vestal who knows not the day nor the hour when her master cometh, the engaged woman becomes, for his sake, the subject of her own exalted respect. Her body and soul, her walk and conversation, are purer to her eyes, because they have been promised away. She draws around herself the circle of the solemn church, and all society falls beyond the line; but one man can cross it. The beach, the ball, the promenade, the bath, etherealized and no longer partaken in romp and volatility, and her still higher above reproach each Saturday successively, till at last, when the season ends, and with it the last campaign of her beauty, she abdicates, like Zenobia, without an accusation, a secret, or a lament. A woman in love knows when her mind is made up; a man thinks he does.

LITTLE CHILDREN AND FASHION.

There is a little boy at our hotel who can not fail to sleep at night unless his nurse tickles the sole of his foot, which is protruded through the bars of his crib. If he can impress his papa, he says, with that which is more innocent and touching than a plea:

"Papa, won't you tickle my hoof?"

The fondling of the larger fingers giveth this little beloved sleep. His name is "Woodie," and yesterday he lost his balloon. The crimson bowl floated up to the high ceiling of the piazza, rebounded, and nearly touched the ground, and little Woodie was heard to cry in a voice midway between delight and anxiety:

"Papa, that's mine!"

Papa was up; all the bigger boys were up; at the next rebound the stray zephyr in its crimson globe was captured and then carried off by Woodie in triumph.

Do women derive their power and fascination over man by their better knowledge of children? These innocences in the kid, so powerful over man, are lessons for the fawn-lover art of caressing. But perhaps the child's innocence are only the reflection of the best soul of the woman and mother who is happiest when looking into the new-born face. A gentleman came to Congress Hall last Saturday with his little girl, 7 years old. Since the birth of the second child she has been his roommate at home, living in almost as intimate relations with him as children with a mother. She had solicited to accompany him, although the mother remained at home in the city; and, dazzled and wearied with the gayety of the night, the little girl at last admitted that she was sleepy. Her father as the only person who could put her to bed; for she was of a timid, dear child's nature, and he left the gas burning to enliven the chamber, as he said:

"Now, dear, may I go down stairs awhile?"

"Yes, papa, don't stay long."

The wine ran that night; the euchre deck assisted it; each of the stories reminded every man of another. At daylight the father passed to his room.

There lay the little girl, wide awake, under the gas, facing by the white dayshine.

"Why darling, are you awake so early?"

"I have not been to sleep yet, papa. You said you were coming back."

Not till the father rested by her side would the large dark eyes close upon the little unremitting one.

The life by the sea, truly described, is only rich in these family tendernesses and the phenomena of pure and dutiful love.

A man told me a few days ago how his family became acquainted with another's whose brightness we were discussing.

"I was walking out one day at Cape May," he said, "and I saw a child looking at some pretty baskets which a pedler was lugging along. She was a sweet-faced child, and her nurse having no money or orders to buy a basket to oblige the child's fancy, the little thing was quite disappointed. I stepped up, on the impulse, and said:

"'My little girl, would you like to have one of those baskets? Then you shall!'

"She took it from me with timid hesitation, and gave me a kiss for it.

"Next day, as I was walking on the beach, I saw the nurse pointing me out to the child's mother. Not being justified in a recognition, we passed with that respectful half-salutation which admitted a courtesy extended and not refused between strangers, and the next year at Cape May I spoke to the child again, and the mother passed me with a like exchange of remembrance without acquaintance.

"The third year at Cape May, as I entered Congress Hall with my family, I saw the lady in the parlor, but without the child. My wife being at my side I ventured to speak aloud this time.

"'Where is my little acquaintance?' said I.

"Her lip trembled a minute, and then tears came to her eyes. I knew by these tokens that the child was dead. Both of us were softened by that now three-year-old sympathy. I brought my wife forward, gave my name, and introduced ourselves. Our families have been intimately in fellowship ever since."

And so they run and tumble around these inns; their children's hopes are touching to look upon; they sport on the sands and scream in the breakers, and every child has a history and a character already. The saddest children to think about are those of divorced people. Yonder is one, playing croquet on the lawn amongst the others; a fine girl of 14, with the step of one strong in character, and born to influence the hearts of men, and her pale, Greek profile is relieved by the unusual luxuriance of her ringlets, which fall in a black flood far down her back; a melancholy intense expression, not like the look of an orphan, lies upon her strong, child's face. Her mother, watching her from the piazza, is also young and handsome, but the shadows and lights of thoughts and memories, burning on the fires of painful feelings, seem fluctuating in her absent countenance. The child has no strong arm to carry her into the surf; the Saturday train brings no loud, repeated kiss to her. What caused it all, who knows? Pride, perhaps, and high, unyielding temper; perhaps the interposition of some evil blood-adviser, or the darker apparition of another passion stronger than the first of which that child was the fruit. Perhaps some sudden curse of wealth which, hailed at first with gratulation, led the husband off to perdition and broke the woman's heart. And so they parted, and mother and child seek the unsatisfactory solace of the sea.

> "Like cliffs that have been rent asunder;
> But neither rain, nor wind, nor thunder,
> Shall wholly do away, I ween,
> The marks of that which once hath been."

THE PERMANENT AND THE COLONY.

The popular notion that the country folks are more simple and virtuous than the gay throng of rich cities, appears not to hold good at Cape May. The light, philanthropy, and Christianity of this remote settlement are imported from the cities; the permanent, provident islanders possess a City Council which is a nuisance and a corruption. The Council is Dogberry's Court in ignorance, aggravated by petty avarice. It is said to be composed of a night watchman at a tavern, a shanghaied fisherman, a green grocer, a shoemaker, and a window-glass mender, with one or two other more modest occupations. These burghers make a living and a dignity by annoying the enterprising hotel-keepers and passing laws for the sake of an honest penny. They possess five policemen, who are said to dog young men around from hotel to hotel at night, hopeful that they will show sufficient signs of a spree at last to warrant a taking up and fine before the one grimly old Alderman. Spendthrifts, taking a drive one day when business was dull for this noble hearted government, was followed and captured, and escorted before the worshipful.

"I fine you ten dollars," said the twinkling star of the morning. "I also fine you two dollars and a half for costs, and you stand committed till the whole is paid."

This led to a deposition, on the part of the hotel people to capture the State of New Jersey, and the Justice, who was a part of it, came over and paid back the fine.

The City Council aforesaid also talks of suppressing the local newspaper may, for criticising it; they make the newsboys with Philadelphia papers pay a stamp license, and their Mayor issued a proclamation calling for "backsheesh" every morning.

The State of New Jersey, roused to unwonted activity by these untoward compatriots, recently created a commission of "foreigners" to administer the affairs of the place, subject to the voting of funds by the Council. Instantly the "Council," deprived of its chances for grabs, refused to vote a cent, until compelled to do so by the courts. Such is the Jerseyman's conception of the story of the Good Samaritan. He cannot even pass by on the other side. He steps over to the stranger with the courtesy of a mosquito, and sticks him full of bills after he is wounded. The three watering-places of Long Branch, Cape May, and Atlantic City have added to the State seven millions of real property, and half a dozen lesser places bring the figure up to nine or ten millions. A charitable, metropolitan administration of these local places can keep the property and the large yearly contribution of spendings; a narrow, grasping, and meddlesome local spirit can only injure the character of the Jersey folk and drive American citizens away.

POINTS SALIENT.

Cape May is not without its dens of hazard and concupiscence, but they are small, sly and of little note compared to the memorial dens of Saratoga and Long Branch; this legitimate resort, itself, is the best in respect to beach and bathing which I have seen anywhere on the American coasts. The hotels, Congress Hall and Stockton, are very far superior to the Ocean and Atlantic, at Newport, and the tidy, synodical village of "Cape May City" is full of cool shade trees, and inhabited almost solely by people of Middle State simplicity and cordiality. I had a dinner given to me to-day by a cottager here, where the devilled crabs, terrapin, and fresh oysters and clams were better than I have ever found in the Union. Your rich Philadelphian is a provider such as Epicurus never knew, and he has a wonderful way of not seeing or forgiving your jokes on his idiosyncrasies. The ability not to take offence, to shovel delicacies into you, and to insist, despite your differences, that you are bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, is quite formidable; for who can reply to the sternest logic of a broiled oyster or be argumentative over a quart of Roederer? The race track here, five miles from the Cape city, having absorbed $25,000, has been abandoned because of the inevitably and irredeemably bad roads leading to it. The next aspiration of these capitalists is to open speedy communication with the South by way of Cape Henlopen and the Eastern (Maryland) Shore railway system; this, at the best, will involve three changes of baggage.

The Congress Hall Hotel, at Cape May, has an exceedingly noble ocean view, the two great wings of the piazza and the line of cottages enclosing a green park, whose fourth side looks down upon the roaring sea, rolling in due westward. This hotel is kept by a remarkable verdant landlord, Mr. Cake, who resides at Camden, opposite Philadelphia, and who ought to have been made Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Robeson Crusoe. The music at this place and the Stockton is the best at the seaside in this country.

FEMALE APPAREL IN THE SEA.

To be censorial toward the end, I must say that, judging by the evidence of bathing costume, a good many young men in this country do not know what they are marrying. I sat puddling in the sand yesterday, and watched the girls in their skirt-pants go down into the water. Not 5 per cent of them would fill the measure of a strong man's arms. A few were buxom, and showed some outlines through their flannel, and about 35 per cent wore stiff corsets, carrying their disguises to the last. The others seemed to be of lath-like structure, and might not suffer the winds of heaven to touch their cheeks too roughly. If a gentle invalid is the young man's hanger, here are whole hospitals of them, ready to rush upon fate and perish. It seems to me to be a better investment for a woman to be vigorous than to appear so. A young man, trusting to first impressions, espouses Hebe, the cup-bearer. He takes to his arms, instead, an effigy, a hair-pin dressed up, a blushing bag of bones.

"Well, if he married for beauty and animal proportions, it served him right. He was a beast properly disappointed!"

He married what you dressed to appear, my glory in wardrobes! You played him a game of false pretences, knowing well the fault of the mind susceptible, else you would have risked the stake so you knew it to be, to gain his heart. When the man is won by your dressmaker, take care that he do not covet the dressmaker rather than you. A sham is a sham, even though it covers a human heart to be twinged sometime for its shamming. And the vigorous youth who embraces a disguise may remember it, though loyalty, constancy, and careless struggle to atone for the deceit. The blood, the life, the matchless nature appealing to the eye, is the average man's standard. There are better things than these to glorify women for, but so beautiful woman relies upon them. The beauty walks her way where these must wait; she stoops to conquer.

GATH.

BUFFENBARGER.

Result of the Inquest Concerned—Speculations as to the Next Steps to be Taken by the Prosecution—Excitement Not to Stop at Present.

LEBANON, Ohio, Aug. [illegible]

The general topic of conversation among the people of this vicinity is the result of the inquest held yesterday over the remains of the deceased Peter Buffenbarger. There is a manifest feeling of disappointment existing in the public mind at the fruitless result of the inquest, although, upon inquiry among the more intelligent of the people here, one finds that it was the prevailing opinion before the investigation was had that no new light would be afforded unless the prosecution entered into the examination of the witnesses and produced the testimony before the jury upon which they are evidently relying for a conviction when a judicial inquiry comes to be made.

That arsenic was found in the stomach and liver of the deceased Peter Buffenbarger, there is no doubt, with the evidence now before us. How it got there, and when, is a question just as mysterious and difficult to answer now as when the fact first became known that Professor Wormley had found poison existing in the viscera. The next step taken in the investigation of this strange affair will, doubtless, be attended with more decided results, either one way or the other. The length of time that has elapsed since the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Colburn at London without a warrant being applied for for her arrest, the confidence which seems to be manifested by her counsel of their ability to clear her of any charge which may be brought against her, and the failure of the jury of inquest to implicate her in the death of old Peter Buffenbarger, are facts which have a tendency to raise grave doubts in the minds of the public as to the relatives of the deceased having substantial and legal grounds upon which to rest a prosecution. Much has been promised but little has been done, as yet, to fasten upon Mrs. Colburn any criminal act. Her devotion to her deceased husband during his last illness, when she was assured by the venerable Dr. Collins, the attending physician, that his time upon earth was short, and that his hours among earth's living people were fast passing away, was remarked by many of the friends and neighbors of the family at the time.

Your correspondent has made numerous inquiries of the people here as to the life and antecedents of Miss Angelina Hutson, the lady who is now the wife of Mr. Colburn, and the chief character in these proceedings, and he has, as yet, failed to find any well-authenticated information to her discredit, or which goes to show that she possesses the cold and cruel disposition which the commission of so startling a crime as that imputed to her would imply. The air is full of floating stories of her early infidelity and lack of love and sympathy for her aged spouse, but their origin cannot be traced to any source worthy of even a passing notice. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence of a reliable and trustworthy character to the effect that she was a girl of engaging disposition and worthy character, and a true and loyal wife. The history of Peter Buffenbarger's meeting Angelina Hutson, and the circumstances which led to their brief courtship and marriage, were often quaintly told by the old man to his friends many years after his marriage with her had been consummated. The little story was told to your correspondent by a friend of old Peter's, to whom he had often narrated the incident, about as follows: Being at the town of Solon one day, a little village near the Buffenbarger estate, the old man observed a comely damsel ride up to a hitching-place and prepare to dismount. The horse was a spirited one, and became somewhat frightened at some terrible horse-goblin that it discovered lurking under the wheels of a farmer's wagon. The girl, however, managed her horse admirably, and thus attracted the attention of old Peter, who was something of a horse fancier, and when the animal again came under control he gallantly assisted her to alight. Whether it was the little white hand pressing his shoulder for a moment, or the sight of a shapely foot and ankle which become momentarily visible to his more than usually observant eyes, that touched his heart and caused the pericordium of that useful organ to be pierced by one of Cupid's darts, is not certainly known. But sure it is, he was then and there smitten with the charms of the young and expert horsewoman, who had managed her restive steed so nobly. He had a few moments' conversation with her, and he found her sprightly and sensible. He sought a further acquaintance, which was not declined by the young girl, and they were soon married at the Henrie House, in Cincinnati. Angelina was about 22 years of age at this time, and Uncle Peter could not have been less than 60 or 70 years of age. It is said on the occasion of their marriage at the Henrie House Angelina first became acquainted with her present husband, Mr. R. T. Colburn, who, it is said, was a clerk in the hotel at the time. The acquaintance thus formed was subsequently followed up, and he was known to visit the couple at their pastoral homestead from time to time. He was always welcomed by Mr. Buffenbarger, and there is no reasonable ground to suppose there was any improper intimacy between Mrs. B. and her visitor.

For about fourteen years Angelina was a tender and loving wife. The old man frequently expressed his affection for her to his intimate friends, and of his own free will deeded her a large tract of land, worth about $48,000, to hold in her own right. Their union was blessed by the birth of two children, the eldest at present about 10 years of age and the youngest about 7. These children were tenderly cared for by the old man, and always acknowledged.

Peter died of consumption—at least Dr. Collins, the family physician, so supposed—at the ripe old age of about 80 years. He had been on the decline for about two years previous to his death, which was supposed to be inevitable a long time before it took place. He exhibited all the symptoms of a pulmonary complaint, and nothing unusual was discovered in his illness.

The relatives took charge of the body and buried it, according to the previous directions of the deceased. The description of the burial case and the hermetically-sealed tomb have already been many times described, and it is not necessary to go over it again. There was no whisper of foul play heard at that early period of affairs. It is claimed, however, at the present time, by the relatives now engaged in the proceedings against Mrs. Colburn, that suspicion of foul play existed from the first, but, on account of the number interested, and the delicacy felt by them in taking up so serious a charge, no one felt like taking the initiative for a long time. It is said most of the relatives engaged in this matter were, and it was not until Dr. Vandeveer, of Juniata, took hold of the matter that any progress was made. It was at the instance of this relative of old Peter that the information, upon which the proceedings in this inquest were based, was issued.

It has often been inquired, "What interest has Maley Thompson, Dr. Vandeveer, and other relatives of the deceased, in the prosecution of this case against Mrs. Colburn?" This question has never been satisfactorily answered. It is claimed by them that they have no interest whatever beyond that of bringing a criminal to justice. It is hard to believe that this is the impelling motive, though it is quite possible it may be true, and perhaps we have no right to suppose it is not the real cause.

It is quite certain, if Mrs. Colburn were convicted of the awful crime of a husband's murder to-day, and were to be hanged to-morrow, that none of the relatives engaged in this prosecution would be the gainers in any pecuniary sense thereby. The property would all be inherited by the two children.

Peter Buffenbarger was about 70 years of age when he married Miss Angelina Hutson, and it may be quite possible that the apparent heirs to his immense property may have congratulated themselves upon the continuance of his bachelorhood and the prospect of his speedy demise. They would have then inherited considerable property, and would have ... The marriage with Angelina and the birth of two children forever cut off the prospect of realizing anything from the quarter. How this may have affected the disposition of Maley Thompson, and aroused the demon of malice in his bosom, no one can say. So far nothing has been developed to show that base motives lie at the bottom of this investigation.

The success or failure of those interested in preferring this charge will develop the motives which set them on foot.

OUR DEALINGS WITH JAPAN.

The Continental Bank-Note Company Engraving Japanese Money.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 8.

The Continental Bank-Note Company, of this city, are busily engaged in engraving the plates for printing paper money for the Japanese Government. Our reporter, who called at the office of the company, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, this morning, was shown specimens of the work. The work has progressed so far that the backs of notes of two denominations are completed.

The first specimen shown was a proof sheet of the reverse side of a Japanese bill which would be equal to $10 in United States money. The design represents a battle between the Japanese troops and the Mongols, and is copied from a famous national historical painting. The style of engraving is similar to that of our bills, and is done in the finest style of art, and in a manner that will defy the skill of the most expert counterfeiter. The second specimen was the reverse side of a bill of half the value of the first, what would be equal to $5 in our money. The design represents the Bridge of Nippon, a noted structure in Yeddo, and is also copied from a Japanese picture. The artists of the Continental Company have preserved the Japanese stiffness and peculiarities of the pictures to a certain extent, but could not wholly resist the tendency to make improvements on the originals.

In the office of the Company may be seen a fine photograph of Jushe Hirobumi Ito, the distinguished Japanese who recently visited this country, and who has been mainly instrumental in inducing his Government to adopt our paper money system. The picture is that of an intelligent looking young man, about thirty-five years of age. Ito's likeness will probably be engraved for some of the bills. The photograph was taken by Brady while Ito was in this city, inspecting the establishments of our three great bank-note engraving establishments.

Until recently the Japanese had no paper money. They used coin exclusively. Observing that coin was liable to waste from abrasion, besides being very cumbersome, paper money was brought into use, the engraving and printing being done by German establishments at Frankfort. The work was not performed in a satisfactory manner, and a high price was charged. Therefore, the Japanese searched for other parties to do the work. Inquiries were made in England and in this country. The English did not care so much about getting the engraving and printing to do themselves, but they did not want the contracts to go to the United States. This very natural feeling led John Bull to recommend the German establishments to the Japanese, but with all their smartness the English could not pull wool over the eyes of the "Japs." Ito and his associates, notwithstanding these gentle persuasions, sent to the United States to obtain estimates and specimens of our engraving and printing.

When the work was completed, and the "Japs" decided that the latter was decidedly the best. Ito imagined that the best work would be the most expensive, and he remarked to the President of the Continental Bank-Note Company: "Your work muchee good, but you ask how muchee big pay?" The President inquired how much the Germans had for their services. With his native shrewdness Ito declined to answer this question, and insisted upon first knowing what contracts could be made here. The figures were furnished him, when he said they were far lower than the prices charged by the Germans. This fact may appear singular, because labor is so much higher in the United States than in Germany. The reason we can do the work more favorably is that we have machinery, mechanical facilities better adapted to doing the scroll and lathe pattern and designs so necessary to prevent counterfeiting.

England is so desirous of being regarded the special friend of Japan that Sir Henry Parkes was sent over here for no other purpose than to try to turn the current in favor of themselves. Sir Henry has watched diligently, and strained every nerve to accomplish his object, but has not met with success of any account.

The contracts for the paper money are made between the American and the Japanese Governments, and the Continental Company have commenced the work upon order of the authorities at Washington.

The English took advantage of Japan in the treaty, and by so doing made the "Japs" very distrustful of John Bull. Heretofore the "Japs" have regarded the United States as an offshoot of England, and our people as English in manners, customs, and sentiments. For this reason we were looked upon with a certain measure of distrust until the Japanese Government sent ambassadors to visit our shores. The latter, on being informed that our greatest wars and quarrels had been with England, and that we in a few things affiliated with the Mother Country, their ideas of us were naturally changed. We already furnish arms, clothing, and machinery in large quantities to Japan. Furnishing her with paper money will make a good advertisement of the Yankee republic, and is another important step, going a great ways toward cementing friendship between the Orientals and Uncle Sam. China may possibly follow in the footsteps of Japan, so that the present signs possess a high degree of significance.

Reported Consolidation of Interests Between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

From the New York Evening Post, Aug. 12.

It is confidently stated this afternoon, on the authority of officials of the Union Pacific Railway Company, that a contract agreeing to a consolidation of interests with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in relation to which there were rumors in Broad street yesterday, was actually signed by some of the officers last evening, and is expected to be ratified to-day. While no positive terms of the agreement have yet been developed, it is believed one of the results will be the discontinuance of passenger traffic by the steamship line, and the transfer of considerable patronage to the railroad line.

As the negotiations have not yet closed, no further particulars can yet be obtained.

The capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is put down at $20,000,000, while that of the Union Pacific Railroad is about $100,000,000.

—A newspaper is to be established in London to give information to persons contemplating emigration to America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

[illegible]

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

Cristadoro's Fluid Hair Dye

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$23—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Farming by Irrigation—Richness of the Milk, Butter, and Cheese of Colorado—Cheyenne and its Prospects—Going to the Mountains—Camping on the Big Thompson—The Night Camp—Mountain Travel—Wind Storms Among the Clouds—Esty's Park—Exploring the Country—Long's Peak—A Mountain Lake—Devil Fish—A Summer Resort.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ESTY'S PARK, Col. Ter., Aug. 6.

I have been in Colorado one week, and yet have seen but comparatively little of it, though I have not been idle. What interests me most is the system of irrigation that is to make this a valuable agricultural country. Though I have seen some good samples of irrigation, yet it needs further study to venture a matured opinion as regards its cost and value. As I have before stated, the soil is rich in plant food, and only needs a reasonable supply of water to make it yield remarkable crops.

For beef, butter, and cheese this country cannot be excelled, especially in quality and cheapness. I have learned of only four places where, as yet, cheese is made, and the samples from these are exceedingly rich; but it is not a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the extreme richness of the milk. I was out to see a milk ranch that supplied the town of Greeley. The cows run out on a prairie covered with a sparse supply of half dried grass and well peppered with cactus (*ocuti opuntia*). The ranchman has occupied the same place for twelve years, not for milk, however, but for stock growing, and the only feed that he gives his cows is the open prairie grass, both summer and winter. The cows are brought into a yard, or as called here a corral, for milking, and turned out on the range during the day, where they feed on the stunted grass and drink from the mountain streams. I mentioned to this man that the milk would be desirable for cheese making. "No," said he, "it is too rich to make cheese; we can't make cheese of it."

"But people do make cheese of it, for I saw fine samples of Colorado cheese at Denver."

"Well, may be they can make cheese up in the mountains."

When water is applied to this soil the change is magical. The thin sparse grass becomes a wide carpet of verdure, surpassing our blue grass. It is useless to say that shelter is not required for stock, for though they get along without it, yet it is more better to have it. Our best beef, butter, and wool must come from these mountain States, and, in addition, they will at least supply the home market with butter, cheese, and vegetables.

Yesterday I was at Cheyenne, Wyoming, a town that has been noted for its rapid growth and wicked habits, but now apparently going to decay; but there are elements of wealth that will yet make this town one of importance. At the depot I was shown by the Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory, Mr. Reed, a pile of iron ore (hematite) that assayed 67 per cent of first-class iron. The deposit is at Iron Mountain, forty miles distant, and Mr. Reed says the supply is inexhaustible; while along the foot hills are valuable coal, a most four feet thick, for its stratum. From Cheyenne to go down into the Valley of the Cache de la Poudre, the Thompson and the South Platte, 1,300 feet, into one of the richest pastoral and agricultural regions of the great Northwest.

To-morrow morning a party of some fifty leave Greeley for Esty's Peak, at the foot of Long's Peak, where they are to camp out for a week, enjoying the mountain scenery, mountain trout, berries, and mountain air. This is becoming the Switzerland of America for the tourist, and at this time Denver and all the towns near and among the mountains are filled with health and pleasure-seekers. The party are to pass several irrigated farms on the way up to the mountains. The foot hills are thirty miles distant from Greeley. The town of Greeley, which we have just left, has but a little over a year old, yet has about 400 houses and 1,500 inhabitants—a wonder even in the rapid settlement and building up of the West; but I have no time just now to devote to the progress of the pioneer, for I must jot down the incidents of the day, that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may know just how these mountain trips are made and their results.

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

MONDAY, Aug. 1.

Our mess consists of three ladies, four gentlemen, and the driver. Cooking utensils, bedding, ammunition, guns, etc., make up the load. Four spring seats, with a cover, complete the outfit of the wagon. We leave the town at 7 a. m., over the treeless prairie, with the mountains in front and the sun to our backs. The road is almost as straight as an arrow to the Big Thompson. We have two extra horses which are ridden by two of the party. The river is crossed at Hill's ranch, twelve miles distant. The fall in this distance is about 300 feet, which will enable the engineer to carry the water to almost every ... on each side of the stream, and every drop of it can be forced into the irrigating ditches. The volume of water is about that of the Fox River at Elgin.

Our party of eight consumed six quarts of milk as a part of their dinner. Persons who had no idea of taking a meal of milk, found it to be milk and crackers. The milk-house is ... [illegible]

Mr. Hill is a native of Kane County, Illinois, and has been here for two years. The ... [illegible] Mr. Hill was cutting winter wheat, and I went to the field to see his crop. He has ... [illegible] The crop has been ... of oats he has sixty acres, which he estimates at seventy-five bushels to the acre. ... of corn, that will turn thirty bushels ... Our party procured two dozen roasting ears. Corn is not a favorite crop, as the average temperature is too low for it; yet it is quite as ... as profitable ... The statement that corn ... be grown in Colorado is an error. It ... simply from the fact that wheat, oats, and barley are more profitable ... Mr. H. has four acres of potatoes ... been somewhat damaged by the ... he thinks will turn 150 bushels ... Here is a ... hundred acres in crop, that have ... fifteen days work in the irrigating ... He proposes to ... land most admirably adapted to this purpose. The upland will present a more difficult task, and one that will, in some ... tax the skill of the engineer. Mr. Hill has a large herd of cattle, many of them ... and Durham. In the stable I saw two Durham bulls. The Texas cows make a good cross with the Durham, but, in all, our native stock is preferred for the purpose of crossing.

We next cross the divide to the Little Thompson, which is a dry stream, with occasional pools of alkali water, and good ... now and then, to which the poor ... animals resort for water. The country along this river is fine, but the want of water prevents the growing of crops, but the ranches have large herds. It is intended to take water from the St. Vrain to water this strip of country. We cross the divide to the St. Vrain River, in the valley of which is the Chicago or Longmont colony. As we come near the foothills we have a fine view of this charming valley and the village of Longmont, which is four miles distant, but, with the aid of this clear atmosphere and a three foot glass, the houses are brought in plain view. A few ... further among the foot hills and ... reach the mouth of the canon ... which comes the St. Vrain, and where we ... capped with two irrigating ditches that ... the valley near Longmont, which is ... miles distant. The colony are to cut a ... and much larger canal for three more ... active use. This river is somewhat less than the Big Thompson, but its water is ... The stream below is lined with ... cottonwood, and two are located right in the ... of the canon. We have made our camp, and make our first night's ... Here we procure milk and butter ... have a nice fort ... tent for the ladies ... the men, each, rolls up in a blanket ... sleeps in the open mountain air. We ... make the last two miles along the ... which are lined with Euphorbia ... in the mountains, presenting a gay ... When irrigated, this plant is ... twenty inches high. I never saw such ... blooms in any green house as grow ... these ditches.

AUGUST 2.

The first peep of day the drivers are ... horses, which have been picketed ... fifty to seventy-five feet long, ... fed two or three quarts of oats, ... allowance that would chagrin an ... Only four teams come up ... and two had passed into the ... their camp. At 7 a. m. we ... way for the march, and we enter the ... just out through the mountain of ... that marks the divide between the ... with their grassy, sloping sides, ... and then an outlook of rock and ... walls of barren rock ... stunted pines. We cross the ... vertical walls of rock ... built up from the fallen rock ... deviation from the ... would hurl the team and wagon ... of the river. We wind along this ... now closed in to the river ... then opening half a mile wide ... ranches, with small fields of ... potatoes, but no corn is ... for late roasting ears. The ... well supplied with vegetables. ... now leave the river to the left ... the mountain to the Little ... a distance of nine miles from our ... and six miles from this point. ... bank. From here are ... where the team ... up the supplies, and ... on foot or ride on ... The extra horses were now ... of the ladies who ... mounted, astride ... were soon merrily pushing ... slope, while the side-saddle ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... barren mountains ... [illegible]

Centrary to expectation ... night; the clouds ... splendid moonlight ... others preparing ... could not sleep ... tops of the mountains ... the stream is ... hundreds of feet ... ... [illegible]

Mounted on a trusty ... for a guide, we ... mountain. ... [illegible]

To-day the mountains ... and general gossip ... day night of the party ... Peak. They camped ... and rain, and ... returned to camp the ... more than that is ... [illegible]

To-day the party are to ... mountain, ... [illegible]

I shall mail this at Long[mont] ... intend to spend some days ... colony.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

OUR DEALINGS WITH JAPAN.

The Continental Bank-Note Company Engraving Japanese Money.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 11.

The Continental Bank-Note Company, of this city, are busily engaged in engraving plates for printing paper money for the Japanese Government. Our reporter, who was at the office of the company, corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, this morning, was shown specimens of the work. The work has progressed so far that the backs of notes of two denominations are completed. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Farming by Irrigation—Richness of the Milk, Butter, and Cheese of Colorado—Cheyenne and its Prospects—Going to the Mountains—Camping on the Big Thompson—The Night Camp—Mountain Travel—Wind Storms—Among the Clouds—Esty's Park—Exploring the Country—Long's Peak—A Mountain Lake—Devil Fish—A Summer Resort.

(From Our Agricultural Correspondent.)

Esty's Park, Col. Ter., Aug. 2.

I have been in Colorado one week, and yet have seen but comparatively little of it, though I have not been idle. What interests me most is the system of irrigation that is to make this a valuable agricultural country. Though I have seen some good samples of irrigation, yet it needs further study to venture a matured opinion as regards its cost and value. As I have before stated, the soil is rich in plant food, and only needs a reasonable supply of water to make it yield remarkable crops.

For beef, butter, and cheese this country cannot be excelled, especially in quality and cheapness. I have learned of only four places where, as yet, cheese is made, and the samples from these are exceedingly rich; but it is not a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the extreme richness of the milk. I was out to see a milk ranch that supplied the town of Greeley. The cows run out on a prairie covered with a sparse supply of half dried grass and well peppered with cactus (*cacti opuntia*). The ranchman has occupied the same place for twelve years, not for milk, however, but for stock growing, and the only feed that he gives his cows is the open prairie grass, both summer and winter. The cows are brought into a yard, or as called here a corral, for milking, and turned out on the range during the day, where they feed on the standing grass and drink from the mountain streams. I mentioned to this man that the milk would be desirable for cheese making. "No," said he, "it is too rich to make cheese; we can't make cheese of it."

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To-morrow morning a party of some fifty leave Greeley for Esty's Park, at the foot of Long's Peak, where they are to camp out for a week, enjoying the mountain scenery, mountain trout, berries, and mountain air. This is becoming the Switzerland of America for the tourist, and at this time Denver and all the towns near and among the mountains are filled with health and pleasure-seekers. The party are to pass several irrigated farms on the way up to the mountains. The foot hills are thirty miles distant, but in this atmosphere appear but a few miles from us. The town of Greeley, which we have just left behind, [illegible]

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Our mess consists of three ladies, four gentlemen, and the driver. Cooking utensils, bedding, commissary stores, guns, etc., make up the load. [illegible]

[illegible]

I shall mail this at Longmont, where I intend to spend some days with the Chicago colony.

Rural.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, Aug. 14.

The 5-20s of 1862 are quoted to-day at 114¼, which, with gold at 112½, makes the quotation equal to 101.57 in gold. [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, Aug. 14: [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Monday Evening, Aug. 14.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Monday Evening, Aug. 14.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Monday Evening, Aug. 14.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

BUFFALO. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

OSWEGO. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

NASHVILLE. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

PEORIA. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 14. [illegible]

CLEARED.....Aug. 14. [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Commerce of Chicago.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

$1,000 Reward.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

S. S. SEYMOUR, Chief Engineer.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S MEDICINES.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills,

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

Are the Best and Most Reliable.

[illegible]

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB

[illegible]

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pills

[illegible]

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

[illegible]

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

Bad Blood, Poor Complexion, Headache, [illegible] Wakefulness at Night, [illegible] And Irregularities.

[illegible]

The Catawba Grape Pills

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

There is no better known Remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

ALL OF

H. T. Helmbold's Preparations

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL.

Not a Single One Being Patented, but All on Their Own Merits.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

[illegible] Difficulty Settled.

Messrs. D. H. Hammond and Louis Wahl Confirmed.

Is There Longer a Necessity for a New Lake Tunnel?

The $60,000 Third Avenue Lot Ordered to be Purchased.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present: Ald. Somers, Knickerbocker, [illegible]

BRIDEWELL INSPECTORS.

The Chair presented the following communication from the Mayor: [illegible]

BUYING REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

CITY HALL BILLS.

The Comptroller presented certain bills in relation to the new City Hall, and asked authority to pay them. They were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was adopted: [illegible]

THIRD AVENUE SCHOOL LOT.

The special order was then announced, being the order for the purchase of the school lots at the corner of Third avenue and Harrison street. [illegible]

[illegible]

ELKAN HERZMAN'S TROUBLES.

Explanation of the Difficulty Between the Minister and Congregation of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue.

In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday there appeared an article in relation to the manner in which the Minister of the Fifth Avenue Congregation (Jewish) was expelled from the church edifice for causes therein recited. And now comes the Rev. Elkan Herzman himself, and desires to be heard. His statement is as follows: He formerly lived in Burlington, Iowa; but, learning that there was a vacancy in the congregation here, he came here, and by request preached three separate discourses to the congregation mentioned, which discourses, or sermons, were in the nature of a trial or probation. [illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

[illegible]

QUOITING.

[illegible]

PEDESTRIANISM.

[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Death of [illegible] Stein, Proprietor of the "City of Paris."

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Reportorial Disturbance.

Mr. James H. Haynie, a reporter of the Chicago Times, of late has had considerable trouble with various individuals. [illegible]

Serious Stabbing Affray.

[illegible]

All About a Hack.

[illegible]

Announcements.

Trinity Church Young Men's Association will meet this evening to discuss the following question: [illegible]

Board of Police.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Mr. Miller's Idea of Justice.

[illegible]

Almost a Serious Accident.

[illegible]

Suicide by Hanging.

[illegible]

Killed by a Fall.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Collections Made.

[illegible]

AN IOWA TORNADO.

Incidents of the Storm in Marshall County.

From the Dubuque Times, Aug. 12.

Mr. A. Stewart, of this city, whose veracity no one will presume to question, arrived on last evening's train from a week's trip westward, and relates a number of remarkable incidents of the wind storm in Marshall County and vicinity, on Monday last.

So far as heard from, the storm commenced near the State Centre, Marshall County, and brought desolation and ruin along a narrow line for a distance of about twenty miles, where it seems to have disappeared. When first seen approaching it looked like a bundle of white fleecy clouds, but as it passed it became intensely black. It began by damaging a house, and destroying a stable and outbuildings—whose owner our informant did not learn. Then it tore down and carried away nine stacks of grain. For Mr. Robinson, in Washington Township, it tore down a large frame granary, and spoiled several stacks. Near by another house was torn down, but no one injured. [illegible]

Mr. Greeley's Calmness.

From the New York Standard.

Since Mr. Greeley became a candidate for the Presidency he has developed a trait of character which has not generally been attributed to him, but which will excite the renewed admiration of his supporters. [illegible]

Capture of Three Murderers—They Confess Their Crime.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GRAND OPENING.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Grand Matinee Wednesday.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Scott Centenary Performances.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF Unclaimed Baggage and Freight.

150 Double and Single Breech and Muzzle-loading

SPORTING GUNS.

300 Muskets, Rifles & Carbines,

Crockery, Glassware, etc., AT AUCTION.

DRY GOODS, Dress Goods,

AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, August 17, at 9½ o'clock.

Improved and Unimproved PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, AND THREE CHOICE LOTS In Riverside, AT AUCTION. On Monday, Aug. 21, at 3 1-2 o'clock.

Also, 2 adjoining Lots, 100x217 feet each.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF Boots and Shoes, On Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

At which time we shall offer SEVEN HUNDRED CASES Assorted Goods of all Grades.

Goods and Catalogues ready for examination Tuesday.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Two-Story, Brick Basement, and French Roof House,

TUESDAY, Aug. 15, 1871, at 3 p.m. On the premises, 960 WEST MONROE STREET.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Wednesday, August 16, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

By FLETCHER & LAZEAR,

By B. T. LEE.

Furniture at Auction,

By J. SPEYER, Auctioneer.

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Advance in American Securities in the German Market.

Great Sensation Caused by a Cholera Case in London.

Newcastle Strikers Emigrating to America.

The Roumanian Question to be Considered at the Imperial Meeting at Gastein.

Serious Disagreements Between the French and German Governments.

Napoleon Counting on His Early Restoration.

The Customary Batch of Revolutionary Mexican News.

France.

[illegible]

Germany.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Kankakee Valley Drainage Swindle—Meeting of Land Owners—Resolutions Adopted.

[illegible]

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

[illegible]